

MANUFACTURE OF OPTICAL SEMICONDUCTOR SEALING MATERIAL AND OPTICAL SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICE SEALED BY USING SEALING MATERIAL BY THE METHOD

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Abstract of JP7297217

PURPOSE: To provide a manufacturing method of a sealing material wherein epoxy resin and setting agent are dispersed and mixed in a molecule level and a gel material and other foreign substances are removed by a filter, and a highly efficient optical semiconductor device sealed by a sealing material by the manufacturing method. **CONSTITUTION:** A hole 1 is a path of mixed liquid, and ten or more twist elements 2, 3 are arranged therein. Each element is shaped by twisting a rectangular thin plate by about 180 deg. in the reverse directions right and left, and they are installed in the hole 1 alternately to make twist directions different each other. A mixed liquid flowing therein undergoes spiral twist and proceeds, and it is divided when shifting to the next element and undergoes spiral twist in a reverse direction. A mixed solution becomes rotating flow in this way while undergoing twist and division and is divided and mixed in geometric series. It is at last filtered by passing through a filter 4 and is completely mixed and discharged.



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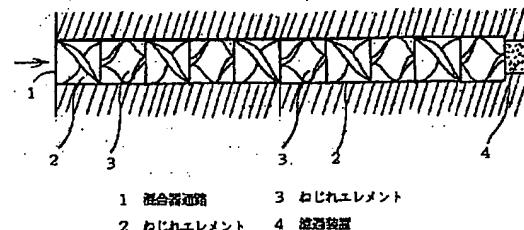
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(54)【発明の名称】 光半導体封止材料の製造方法および該製造方法による封止材料を用いて封止された光半導体装置

(57)【要約】

【目的】 エポキシ樹脂と硬化剤が分子レベルで分散、混合されており、かつ濾過装置によりゲル化物やその他の異物が除去された封止材料の製造方法および該製造方法による封止材料により封止された高性能な光半導体装置を提供する。

【構成】 孔1は混合液の通路であって、この中にねじれエレメント2、3が10個以上配置される。各エレメントは図2、図3に示すように長方形の薄い板を左右逆方向に約180°ねじった形のものであり、これを図1に示すようにねじれた方向が異なるように交互に孔1に設置する。そしてこの中を流れる混合液はらせん状のひねりを受け進行し、次のエレメントに移るときに分割され逆方向のらせん状のひねりを受ける。こうして次々に、流れにひねりと分割を受けながら混合液は回転流となり幾何級数的に分割、混合され、最後に濾過装置4を通過することによって濾過されるとともに、完全に混合されて吐出される。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 エポキシ樹脂と硬化剤を主成分とする光半導体封止材料の製造方法において、上記エポキシ樹脂と上記硬化剤を各々別々に液化状態にしておく工程と、上記工程で液状状態にされた上記エポキシ樹脂と上記硬化剤を、左右逆方向に約180°ねじられた構造を有するねじれエレメントをねじれ方向が異なるように交互に積み重ね構成された静止型混合器の直前で合流する工程と、上記工程で合流したものを上記静止型混合器を通過させ、さらに濾過装置を通して吐出させる工程と、からなることを特徴とする光半導体封止材料の製造方法。

【請求項2】 上記静止型混合器は、該ねじれエレメントの端部が直交するように積み重ね構成されたことを特徴とする請求項1記載の光半導体封止材料の製造方法。

【請求項3】 上記ねじれエレメントが10段以上積み重ねてある静止型混合器であり、静止型混合器を通過する混合液の平均流速が1~11cm/secの範囲であることを特徴とする請求項2記載の光半導体封止材料の製造方法。

【請求項4】 常温での上記エポキシ樹脂は固体のビスフェノールA型エポキシ樹脂が主成分であり、硬化剤が酸無水物であり、かつ硬化促進剤を含むことを特徴とする請求項2記載の光半導体封止材料の製造方法。

【請求項5】 請求項1ないし請求項3記載の光半導体封止材料の製造方法により製造された封止材料を用いて封止されたことを特徴とする光半導体装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【産業上の利用分野】 この発明は光半導体素子を封止する材料の製造方法と該製造方法による封止材料を用いて封止された光半導体装置に関し、特に樹脂と硬化剤が分子レベルで混合され光学ムラがなく、またミクロゲルや異物のない光半導体素子を封止する材料の製造方法および該製造方法による封止材料を用いて封止された光半導体装置に関する。

【0002】

【従来の技術】 従来より、LED、CCD、フォトカバラ等の光半導体素子の封止材料として耐熱性、耐湿性、信頼性に優れるなどの観点からエポキシ樹脂系の封止材料が使用されている。これらの封止材料はエポキシ樹脂、硬化剤、硬化促進剤などを主成分として構成されており、一般的には上述した成分の所定量を混合し、予め60~95°Cに加熱してある各種ミキサー、ロール、ニーダー、エクストルーダーなどで機械的に混合、混練するなどして製造される。

【0003】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】 しかしながら、上記の如き従来の製造法では、例えば光学ムラを低減するためにはエポキシ樹脂と硬化剤の混合度を高めようとした場合に、樹脂と硬化剤の接触時間を長くする必要があった。この場合接触時間に比例して材料中のゲル化物量が増加し、特に混練機の壁面に生成したゲル化物が材料に混入するという問題があった。

【0004】 また、樹脂と硬化剤を機械的に混練するため溶融粘度を比較的高くする必要がある。このため混練後の材料を濾過してミクロゲルや異物を除去することが困難であった。

【0005】 そこで、この発明は上記問題を解決すべくなされたもので、エポキシ樹脂と硬化剤が分子レベルで分散、混合されており、かつ濾過装置によりゲル化物や他の異物が除去された封止材料の製造方法および該製造方法による封止材料により封止された高性能な光半導体装置を提供することを目的とする。

【0006】

【課題を解決するための手段】 上記目的を達成するため、請求項1記載の発明は、エポキシ樹脂と硬化剤を主成分とする光半導体封止材料の製造方法において、上記エポキシ樹脂と上記硬化剤を各々別々に液化状態にしておく工程と、上記工程で液状状態にされた上記エポキシ樹脂と上記硬化剤を、左右逆方向に約180°ねじられた構造を有するねじれエレメントをねじれ方向が異なるように交互に積み重ね構成された静止型混合器の直前で合流する工程と、上記工程で合流したものを上記静止型混合器を通過させ、さらに濾過装置を通して吐出させる工程と、からなることを特徴とする。

【0007】 請求項2記載の発明は、請求項1記載の発明において、上記静止型混合器は、該ねじれエレメントの端部が直交するように積み重ね構成されたことを特徴とする。

【0008】 請求項3記載の発明は、請求項2記載の発明において、上記ねじれエレメントが10段以上積み重ねてある静止型混合器であり、静止型混合器を通過する混合液の平均流速が1~11cm/secの範囲であることを特徴とする。

【0009】 請求項4記載の発明は、請求項2記載の発明において、常温での上記エポキシ樹脂は固体のビスフェノールA型エポキシ樹脂が主成分であり、硬化剤が酸無水物であり、かつ硬化促進剤を含むことを特徴とする。

【0010】 請求項5記載の発明は、請求項1ないし請求項3記載の光半導体封止材料の製造方法により製造された封止材料を用いて封止されたことを特徴とする。

【0011】 この発明で使用される静止型混合器について、図1、図2、図3を参照して説明する。

【0012】 図1において孔1は混合液の通路であって、この中にねじれエレメント2、3が10個以上配置

される。各エレメントは図2、図3に示すように長方形の薄い板を左右逆方向に約180°ねじった形のものであり、これを図1に示すようにねじれた方向が異なるように、かつ該エレメントの端部が直交するよう交互に孔1に設置する。するとこの中のを流れる混合液はらせん状のひねりを受け進行し、次のエレメントに移るときに分割され逆方向のらせん状のひねりを受ける。こうして次々に、流れにひねりと分割を受けることにより混合液は回転流となり幾何級数的に分割、混合されてゆく。

【0013】最後にメッシュフィルタなどを配した濾過装置4を通過することによって濾過されるとともに、細かく分離され、かつ完全に混合されて吐出される。

【0014】なお、この発明ではエレメント数が9段以下では混合が不十分であり光学ムラが改善されないため、10段以上必要である。

【0015】また、静止型混合器を通過する混合液の平均流速は1~11cm/secの範囲にする必要がある。流速が1cm/secを下回ると混合効果が低下するとともに、樹脂と硬化剤の接触時間が長くなるためゲルを発生しやすくなるためである。逆に流速が11cm/secを越えると混合効果は向上する反面、濾過装置や計量ポンプを破損する等の欠陥を生じる場合があるからである。ここでいう平均流速は次式から算出される。

【0016】平均流速 (cm/sec) = $L/D^2 \cdot \pi/4$

ここにL: 混合液の流量 (cm³/sec)

D: 孔1の直径 (cm)

また、この発明の封止材料は用いられるエポキシ樹脂と硬化剤の組合せによって、静止型混合器から吐出された材料をそのまま冷却、粉碎して使用してもよく、吐出材料を所定の粘度、硬化性を示すまで低温でエージングしてから使用してもよい。

【0017】この発明で用いるエポキシ樹脂は常温で固体のビスフェノールA型エポキシ樹脂であれば、いかなる分子量のものも使用できる。また、ビスフェノールA型エポキシ樹脂を樹脂全体の50重量%以上使用し、その他のエポキシ樹脂を併用してもよい。それらの例として、脂環式エポキシ樹脂、トリグリシジルイソシアヌレート等の含複素環エポキシ樹脂、ノボラック型エポキシ樹脂などが挙げられる。

【0018】これらのエポキシ樹脂は精製され着色の少*

《エポキシ樹脂》溶融混合温度150°C

三井石油化学社製ビスフェノールA型エポキシ樹脂 R366 4

日産化学社製トリグリシジルイソシアヌレート TEPIC 1

《硬化剤》溶融混合温度80°C

配合量(重量比)

新日本理化社製酸無水物

四国化成社製イミダゾール

配合量

HH-A 0.9当量

2E4MZ 0.8phr

以上のようにして得られた上記溶融状態のエポキシ樹脂 50 と硬化剤の吐出量が各々2.5:1(重量比)になるよ

*ないものを使用するのが好ましい。

【0019】この発明の硬化剤はエポキシ樹脂の硬化剤として作用するものであれば基本的にはいかなるタイプのものでもよく、酸無水物、フェノール樹脂、アミン類等を使用しうる。このうち、酸無水物が透明性、液化時の低粘度性に優れるため、この発明では硬化剤として酸無水物を用いるのが望ましく、例えば無水フタル酸、ヘキサヒドロ無水フタル酸、テトラヒドロ無水フタル酸などが好適に使用される。酸無水物の配合量エポキシ樹脂に

10 対して0.7~1.2当量、好ましくは0.8~1.1当量となるように配合する必要がある。この範囲を外れると反応が不十分となり硬化体の物性が低下するためである。

【0020】この発明で使用される硬化促進剤はエポキシ樹脂と酸無水物の硬化反応を促進する作用を持つ。この硬化促進剤としては、三級アミン類、イミダゾール類、DBU及びその塩、四級ホスホニウム塩、四級アンモニウム塩等が例示されるが、この量はエポキシ樹脂と酸無水物の合計量に対して0.05~1.0重量%、好ましくは0.1~5重量%にすれば良い。

【0021】またこの発明の光半導体封止材料には、上記各成分以外に必要に応じて離型剤、カップリング剤、着色剤、酸化防止剤、紫外線吸収剤、可視光吸収剤、赤外線吸収剤、低応力化剤、充填材等の從来公知の添加剤が用いられる。これらの添加剤は、予めエポキシ樹脂あるいは硬化剤に添加され溶融、混合、分散される。

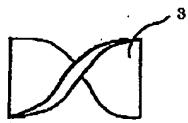
【0022】
【作用】この発明では、主成分となるエポキシ樹脂と効果剤を別々に溶融し、これを合流させた後、多段に組み込まれたねじれエレメントから構成された静止型混合器を通して十分に混合し、次いで濾過装置を通して濾過するとともに、混合させ吐出せしめることによって樹脂と硬化剤が分子レベルで分散、混合され、また混合液中の異物も除去される。

【0023】この際、静止型混合器を加熱、冷却できる機構にしておくと、反応を制御する上で有利である。

【0024】
【実施例】以下、この発明を実施例に基づいて詳細に説明するが、この発明は以下に記載する実施例に限定されるものではない。

【0025】

【図3】



フロントページの続き

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**(54) MANUFACTURE OF OPTICAL SEMICONDUCTOR SEALING MATERIAL AND
 OPTICAL SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICE SEALED BY USING SEALING MATERIAL BY THE
 METHOD**

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To provide a manufacturing method of a sealing material wherein epoxy resin and setting agent are dispersed and mixed in a molecule level and a gel material and other foreign substances are removed by a filter, and a highly efficient optical semiconductor device sealed by a sealing material by the manufacturing method.

CONSTITUTION: A hole 1 is a path of mixed liquid, and ten or more twist elements 2, 3 are arranged therein. Each element is shaped by twisting a rectangular thin plate by about 180° in the reverse directions right and left, and they are installed in the hole 1 alternately to make twist directions different each other. A mixed liquid flowing therein undergoes spiral twist and proceeds, and it is divided when shifting to the next element and undergoes spiral twist in a reverse direction. A mixed solution becomes rotating flow in this way while undergoing twist and division and is divided and mixed in geometric series.

It is at last filtered by passing through a filter 4 and is completely mixed and discharged.



LEGAL STATUS

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] In the manufacture approach of the optical semi-conductor closure ingredient which uses an epoxy resin and a curing agent as a principal component The process which changes respectively the above-mentioned epoxy resin and the above-mentioned curing agent into the liquefaction condition separately. The process which joins just before the quiescence mold mixer which put by turns and was constituted so that the directions of torsion might differ the torsion element which has the structure twisted by about 180 degrees of right-and-left hard flow in the above-mentioned epoxy resin which it changed into the liquefied condition at the above-mentioned process, and the above-mentioned curing agent, the process which passes the above-mentioned quiescence mold mixer and makes what joined at the above-mentioned process breathe out through a filter further — since — the manufacture approach of the optical semi-conductor closure ingredient characterized by becoming.

[Claim 2] The above-mentioned quiescence mold mixer is the manufacturing method approach of the optical semi-conductor closure ingredient according to claim 1 characterized by being put and constituted so that the edge of this torsion element may intersect perpendicularly.

[Claim 3] The manufacturing method approach of the optical semi-conductor closure ingredient according to claim 2 characterized by for the above-mentioned torsion element being the quiescence mold mixer accumulated ten or more steps, and the mean velocity of the mixed liquor which passes a quiescence mold mixer being the range of 1 - 11 cm/sec.

[Claim 4] The above-mentioned epoxy resin in ordinary temperature is the manufacture approach of the optical semi-conductor closure ingredient according to claim 2 which the solid bisphenol A mol epoxy resin is a principal component, and a curing agent is an acid anhydride, and is characterized by including a hardening accelerator.

[Claim 5] The optical semiconductor device characterized by carrying out the closure using the closure ingredient manufactured by the manufacture approach of claim 1 thru/or an optical semi-conductor closure ingredient according to claim 3.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to the optical semiconductor device closed using the closure ingredient by the manufacture approach of an ingredient and this manufacture approach of closing the OPTO semiconductor device which especially a curing agent is mixed with resin with a molecular level, and does not have optical nonuniformity about the optical semiconductor device closed using the closure ingredient by the manufacture approach of an ingredient and this manufacture approach of closing an OPTO semiconductor device, and has neither micro gel nor a foreign matter.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Conventionally, the closure ingredient of an epoxy resin system is used from viewpoints, such as excelling in thermal resistance, moisture resistance, and dependability as a closure ingredient of OPTO semiconductor devices, such as LED, CCD, and a photo coupler. These closure ingredients mix the specified quantity of the component which is constituted as a principal component and generally mentioned above the epoxy resin, the curing agent, the hardening accelerator, etc., by the various mixers currently beforehand heated at 60-95 degrees C. The roll, the kneader, an extruder, etc., are mixed and kneaded mechanically and are manufactured.

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, in the conventional manufacturing method like the above, in order to reduce optical nonuniformity, for example, when it was going to raise degree of mixing of an epoxy resin and a curing agent, the contact time of resin and a curing agent needed to be lengthened. In this case, in proportion to contact time, the gelation amount of resources in an ingredient increased, and there was a problem that the gelation object generated especially on the wall surface of a kneading machine mixed in an ingredient.

[0004] Moreover, in order to knead resin and a curing agent mechanically, it is necessary to make melt viscosity comparatively high. For this reason, it was difficult to filter the ingredient after kneading and to remove micro gel and a foreign matter.

[0005] Then, the object is carried out for this invention offering the highly efficient optical semiconductor device closed with the closure ingredient by the manufacture approach of a closure ingredient and this manufacture approach it was made that the above-mentioned problem should be solved, and the curing agent is distributed and mixed with the epoxy resin with the molecular level, and a gelation object and other foreign matters were removed by the filter.

[0006]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to attain the above-mentioned object, invention according to claim 1 in the manufacture approach of the optical semi-conductor closure ingredient which uses an epoxy resin and a curing agent as a principal component. The process which changes respectively the above-mentioned epoxy resin and the above-mentioned curing agent into the liquefaction condition independently. The process which joins just before the quiescence mold mixer which put by turns and was constituted so that the directions of torsion might differ the torsion element which has the structure twisted by about

180 degrees of right-and-left hard flow in the above-mentioned epoxy resin which it changed into the liquefied condition at the above-mentioned process, and the above-mentioned curing agent, the process which passes the above-mentioned quiescence mold mixer and makes what joined at the above-mentioned process breathe out through a filter further -- since -- it is characterized by becoming.

[0007] Invention according to claim 2 is characterized by having put and constituting the above-mentioned quiescence mold mixer so that the edge of this torsion element may intersect perpendicularly in invention according to claim 1.

[0008] Invention according to claim 2, invention according to claim 3 is a quiescence mold mixer with which the above-mentioned torsion element is accumulated ten or more steps, and is characterized by the mean velocity of the mixed liquor which passes a quiescence mold mixer being the range of 1 - 11 cm/sec.

[0009] Invention according to claim 2, the solid bisphenol A mold epoxy resin of the above-mentioned epoxy resin in ordinary temperature is a principal component, and the curing agent of invention according to claim 4 is an acid anhydride, and it is characterized by including a hardening accelerator.

[0010] Invention according to claim 5 is characterized by being closed using the closure ingredient manufactured by the manufacture approach of claim 1 thru/or an optical semi-conductor closure ingredient according to claim 3.

[0011] The quiescence mold mixer used by this invention is explained with reference to drawing 1, drawing 2, and drawing 3.

[0012] In drawing 1, a hole 1 is the path of mixed liquor, it can twist in this and ten or more elements 2 and 3 are arranged. Each element is the thing of the form which twisted about 180 degrees of plated with a thin rectangle to right-and-left hard flow, as shown in drawing 2 and drawing 3, and it installs this in a hole 1 by turns as shown in drawing 1 so that distorted directions may differ, and so that the edge of this element may intersect perpendicularly. Then, the mixed liquor which flows the inside of this is divided, when winding popularity and going on and moving from a spiral twist to the following element, and it receives the spiral twist of hard flow. In this way, one after another, by receiving a twist and division in flow, mixed liquor serves as rotating flow, and is divided and mixed geometric-progressive.

[0013] While being filtered by passing the filter 4 which finally arranged the mesh filter etc., it dissociates finely, and it is mixed thoroughly and breathed out.

[0014] In addition, nine or less steps of mixing are [the number of elements] insufficient, and since optical nonuniformity is not improved, ten or more steps are required of this invention.

[0015] Moreover, it is necessary to make into the range of 1 - 11 cm/sec mean velocity of the mixed liquor which passes a quiescence mold mixer. If the rate of flow is less than 1 cm/sec, while mixed effectiveness will fall, since the contact time of resin and a curing agent becomes long, it is for becoming easy to generate gel. Conversely, it is because the defect of damaging a filter and a measuring pump may be produced while mixed effectiveness improves if the rate of flow exceeds 11 cm/sec. Mean velocity here is computed from a degree type.

[0016] mean velocity (cm/sec) = ratio of length to diameter² and $\pi/4$ -- here -- L: the flow rate (cm³ / sec) of mixed liquor

D: The diameter of a hole 1 (cm)

Moreover, the closure ingredient of this invention may be used, after it may use the epoxy resin used and the ingredient breathed out by the combination of a curing agent from the quiescence mold mixer, cooling and grinding it as it is, and aging at low temperature until predetermined viscosity and hardenability are shown for a regurgitation ingredient.

[0017] If the epoxy resin used by this invention is the solid bisphenol A mold epoxy resin in ordinary temperature, it can use the thing of any molecular weight. Moreover, the whole resin may use the bisphenol A mold epoxy resin 50% of the weight or more, and other epoxy resins may be used together. As those examples, hydrocyclo-Containing epoxy resin, such as cycloaliphatic epoxy resin and triglycidyl isocyanurate, a novolak mold epoxy resin, etc. are mentioned.

[0018] As for these epoxy resins, it is desirable for it to be refined and to use what has few

coloring.

[0019] Fundamentally, but, what type of that is also good and the curing agent of this invention can use an acid anhydride, phenol resin, amines, etc. for, if it acts as a curing agent of an epoxy resin. Among these, since an acid anhydride is excellent in transparency and the hypoviscosity nature at the time of liquefaction, in this invention, it is desirable to use an acid anhydride as a curing agent, for example, phthalic anhydride, hexahydro phthalic anhydride, tetrahydro phthalic anhydride, etc. are used suitably. To the loadings epoxy resin of an acid anhydride, it is necessary to blend 0.7-1.2Eq so that it may become 0.8-1.1Eq preferably. When it separates from this range, it is for reacting to become inadequate and for the physical properties of a hardening object to fall.

[0020] The hardening accelerator used by this invention has the operation which promotes the hardening reaction of an epoxy resin and an acid anhydride. What is necessary is just to carry out this amount to 0.1 - 5% of the weight preferably 0.05 to 10% of the weight to the total quantity of an epoxy resin and an acid anhydride as this hardening accelerator, although the third class amines, imidazole derivatives, DBU and its salt, the fourth class phosphonium salt, tertiary ammonium salt, etc. are illustrated.

[0021] Moreover, an additive with conventionally well-known a release agent, a coupling agent, a coloring agent, an antioxidant, an ultraviolet ray absorbent, a light absorbent, an infrared absorption agent, a low stress-ized agent, a filter, etc. is used for the optical semi-conductor closure ingredient of this invention if needed in addition to each above-mentioned component. It is beforehand added by an epoxy resin or the curing agent, and these additives are fused, mixed and distributed.

[0022]

[Function] After fusing independently the epoxy resin used as a principal component, and an effectiveness agent in this invention and making this join, while fully mixing through the quiescence mold mixer which was built into multistage and which could twist and consisted of elements and filtering through a filter subsequently, by making it mix, being able to breathe out and closing, a curing agent is distributed and mixed with resin with a molecular level, and the foreign matter in mixed liquor is also removed.

[0023] Under the present circumstances, if it is made the device which can heat a quiescence mold mixer and can be cooled, it is advantageous when controlling a reaction.

[0024]

[Example] Hereafter, although this invention is explained to a detail based on an example, this invention is not limited to the example indicated below.

[0025]

<epoxy resin> Melting mixing temperature of 150 degrees C Loadings (weight ratio) Bisphenol A mold epoxy resin by the Mitsui petrochemical company R366 4 Triglycidyl isocyanurate by the Nissan chemistry company TEPIIC 1 <curing agent> melting mixing temperature of 80 degrees C *** Amount The acid anhydride by New Japan Chemical Co., Ltd. HHA-0.9Eq Shikoku Chemicals imidazole 2E4MZ The rotational frequency of a gear pump is adjusted so that the epoxy resin of the above-mentioned melting condition and the discharge quantity of a curing agent which were obtained as mentioned above 0.8 phr may be respectively set to 2.5 1 (weight ratio). It mixed by having changed mean velocity and the number of elements on condition that a table 1 using the quiescence mold mixing container of the gestalt of drawing 3, and various closure ingredients were obtained

[0026] Next, metal mold with a diameter [of 50mm] and a thickness of 2mm is used for the obtained ingredient, and they are for [molding-temperature / of 150 degrees C /, and cycle time] 3 minutes, and compacting pressure 70 kgf/cm². It transfer-molded and the after-cure was carried out at 150 degrees C for 4 hours.

[0027] About the obtained various mold goods, the property was investigated as follows. The result is collectively shown in a table 1

(1) The light transmittance spectrophotometer (Hitachi Makro, U-trade name 2000 mold) was used, and the light transmittance in the wavelength of 570nm was measured about the sample with a thickness of 2mm

(2) The existence of the remains of resin floating inside a sample was observed with the optical microscope (scale factor: 100 times) about the sample with optical nonuniformity, a number diameter [of foreign matters / of 50mm], and a thickness of 2mm. O showed the thing without the remains of resin floating, and x showed a certain thing. Moreover, the number of foreign matters with a magnitude of 20 micrometers or more which exists in the interior of a sample was counted.

[0028]

[A table 1]

項目	実験例			比較例		
	1	2	3	1	2	3
エレメント数 (個)	10	20	30	0	0	32
速度 (cm ³ /分)	9.0	5.0	1.5	9.5	7.0	0.8
通過時間 (分)	4	8	30	4	8	30
充填過半 (X)	91	89	99	91	90	78
充填完全 (X)	0	0	0	X	X	X
失敗率 (回)	0	0	0	0	28	無数

* 1 試験結果: フィルタを通過したときの外因物質 / (外因物質 10個) 比較

[0029] The above-mentioned result shows the following thing.

1. The ingredient of examples 1-3 with which the number of elements passed the filter with ten or more pieces excels [foreign matter / optical nonuniformity and] the example of a comparison in whether it is **.

2. The number of elements cannot improve optical nonuniformity in nine or less examples 1 and 2 of a comparison. Moreover, in the example 2 of a comparison which did not pass a filter, the foreign matter in a raw material is unremovable.

3. The example 3 of a comparison which ***** (ed) the number of elements -- quick ** -- since it is small, during mixing, gel is occurred frequently, light transmittance falls remarkably, and countless observation of the gelation object is carried out as a foreign matter. Next, it was with the closure ingredient of the above-mentioned example, and the photo detector was closed. The obtained optical semiconductor device was excellent in light transmission nature and optical homogeneity, and reliable.

[0030]

[Effect of the Invention] According to this invention, the optical semi-conductor closure ingredient which does not have optical nonuniformity and does not have a foreign matter can be manufactured, and a reliable optical semiconductor device can be obtained by closing with this closure ingredient so that clearly also from the example in a table.

[Translation done.]

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1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
2. **** shows the word which can not be translated.
3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] The expanded sectional view showing the example of a configuration of the quiescence mold mixing container used by this invention.

[Drawing 2] The expansion explanatory view of a torsion element installed into a mixer.

[Drawing 3] The expansion explanatory view of a torsion element installed into a mixer.

[Description of Notations]

- 1 Mixer Path
- 2 Torsion Element
- 3 Torsion Element
- 4 Filter

[Translation done.]